AMUSEMENTS.

- DOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave. Bio Van Winkle. Matinee Saturday. WALLACK's-Seif. Matinee on Saturday. NIRLO'S GARDEN-Arrah na Pogue.
- JONES' WOOD, Aug. 34-Plenic of the Fenian Brothe
- WAVERLEY THEATRE- pening hight, Aug. 36.
 FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-Robertson's new order, "Play." Matines Saturday.

The Sun.

	SATURDAY	, AUG	UST	21,	1869.	
	Tern	s of th	e 50	n.		
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THE SUN is served to subscribers at their homes, throughout the Metropolitan Datalot, at 11 cents per week. Orders for the paper received at the sun Office.

Overtrained.

There are private telegrams in town from European gentlemen, who ought to under stand the subject, which state that the Harvard men have been overtrained in their preparation for the race of next Friday, so that they are already showing signs of breaking down. Tais coincides with the statements of the London Times of Thurs-

We have no means of knowing how for these reports are really well founded. We trust they are entirely incorrect; but we deem it our duty to make them known. There is a good deal of betting in this country upon the result of the race. The odds so far stand about two to one in favor of Oxford; and it is proper that those who risk their money should know everything that has a bearing upon the prospects of the contest.

Overtraining is a mistake into which a crew of enthusiastic young men gallantly struggling against disadvantages might very easily fall. Instances of it are abundant in the history of athletic sports; and it would not be remarkable if our young champions of Harvard should have been led into an error which only great experience and the most cautious judgment can always be sure of avoiding.

Canada's Difficulty.

The Canadians are in great perplexity. The expenses of their Government outrun its revenues. Industry and trade among them are declining, their costly railroads are failures, and a stream of emigration across their southern border is slowly taking away their life-blood. To add to their discomfort, Great Britain turns to them the cold shoulder, and informs them, civilly but plainly, that wherever they want to go, the mother country would be very glad to be rid of them. Indeed, it is pretty evident that very shortly this permission will become a command, and that the whole Dominion will be cut adrift to shift for itself. There will be no more subsidies for building railroads through wildernesses, no more footing of bills for local defence by the British Treasury, no more fat patronage of any kind. What is to be done in that event, is a question which already engrosses the Canadian mind.

A considerable party among the Canadians are in favor of annexation to the United States; another considerable party want independence with some sort of guarantee of protection by England; while another party. not foreseeing the inevitable, would like to have things remain as they are. The first of the three parties is of course composed of sensible people, who are on the right track, and will one day arrive at their object; the last is a set of hopeless blockheads, whose opinions are of no account. But the second division is one which, with proper enlightenment, may yet be made to see that there is no middle ground between annexation and colonial dependence, and that whenever they cease to be part of the British empire, they must become States of the Union or suffer political annihilation.

Independence under a protectorate is a pretty idea, but an impracticable one, for the simple reason that the protector talked about | the national stage, we are sure that he will does not want the office. If Great Britain is tired of holding her North American possessions or colonies because of the expense entailed upon her in defending them against the possible assaults of hostile powers, she certainly will not undertake to go to the same expense for a people over whom she has no control, and who will not pay even the little revenue to her which they do now. If independence is to be had at all, it must be had pure and simple.

Suppose, then, the Dominion to set up for Aself as an independent nation. How long can it maintain that position? With all the help now received from Great Britain, there is a yearly deficiency of revenue, and a paralysis of production which forbids an increase of taxation; surely, there will not be less but more figancial difficulty when that help is withdrawn. Annexation would be the abolition of a costly government, the stoppage of all the expenditure for defence against invasion from our side, and an importation of enterprise and capital which would give new life to the country. Is it not plain that in a very short time the people would have their eyes opened to the difference, and demand annexation as the only relief from intolerable burdens?

On the other hand, there is the deeply rooted prejudice against the States, which a century of identification with British interests has implanted in the Canadian heart. It will be a bitter dose to swallow for many an old colonist to give up allegiance to the toyal family and become a member of a delested republic, and this may delay the con- these great elements of our political system

summation of the movement longer than it eshould be restored through the agency of one TENTRAL PARK GARDEN. The av., between 18th and otherwise would be delayed. Then again, party or another; and the people's thanks are perhaps our people would not be over eager due to those thoughtful public men, like Gov. to take the Canadians into partnership. We PALMER, who bring the question up for dewood's MUSEUM-Lalla Rookh. Two theatrical might want to think and talk the matter bate and thus expedite its final settlement. performances daily.

THE TAMMANY-The Queen of Hearts; or, ttaringuin before we committed ourselves. But both GRAND OPERA HOUSE 23d st. and 8th av. - After these difficulties, we believe, will be finally overcome, and many of us now living will BOWERY THEATER-Welt of Wichton Wich, and yet see Representatives and Senators from Canadian States taking their seats in Congress and sharing in the Government of the North American Republic.

Growth of the Money Power in European | bill.

Society. There are many indications that the supremacy of aristocratic birth in European society is passing away, and that the reign of the money power is coming in its place. On the Continent, as in England, the richest men are beginning to be the most influential. and the proudest descent to be of less social

value than an ample fortune. The classes which have preponderated in Parisian fashlonable society since the accession of Louis Naroleon are chiefly people distinguished more for their wealth and display than for their lineage. Sr. ARNAUD, heroes of the new-fangled Imperial Court, be- recusant STANLEY Earl of Derby. long all more or less to the race of adventurers; while the Foulds, Pereires, Er-LANGERS, and other financial speculators and stock exchange gamblers in vogue, are vastly inferior in personal character even to the ROTHSCHILDS. The old gentry of the coun-

try, whatever may be their traditions and their pride, have actually to play second fiddle to the new-born grandees of the plutocracy. No doubt that the latter mercantile or financial man smiles upon a coronet; but even this weakness of the sex for the glitter of titles and the privileges of rank is gently blended with an inquiry into the noble bridegroom's cash account. In point of fact, money rules supreme in may still give rise to envy; but practically, standard. they have ceased to be of any avail in contesting the supremacy of the money power.

In London, retired Indian and Australian merchants, rich manufacturers and industrialists, opulent railway, insurance, and bank directors, are seen at the present season in the circles of the heroditary nobility, where but twenty years ago they would have been sbunned like Hottentots. In the manufacturing counties, the millionaire factory owner builds a country seat next to that of the lord of the manor; and though the ladies of the latter's family will grumble or hold back for some time, they give in at length, and return the visits of their plebeian neighbors.

In more provincial capitals, like Berlin and Vienna, the hereditary classes, less apt to fall in with the spirit of the age and the example of Paris and London, still adhere to pedantry which naturally belong to it. But in England and France the encroachments of the plutocracy upon the hereditary aristocracy become daily more glaring in society as well as in political life. The future contest of the working classes in these countries will not be any longer directed solely against the so-called aristocracy, but against the plutocracy as well, if that should follow the example of the gentler and older nobility, and run counter to the welfare of the people.

At the same time, many members of the plutocracy nobly exemplify the power and the dignity of well-directed and honorable labor, and the honors lavished upon them in society and in political life serve to strengthn the classes from which these succe men sprang, and encourage them in their social and political ambition. The omnipo tence of moneyed men at the present day may be on the whole regarded as a transition period between the expiring rule of hereditary aristocracy and the nascent power of the dignity of labor and of democracy. Considering that in the event of the demoralization of the plutocracy it cannot fall back, like hereditary nobility, upon the prestige of tradition and historical renown, its power will be more easily overcome, whenever it shall prove injurious to the liberties, the prosperity, and the progress of the people

A Great Problem to be Solved.

One of our soundest statesmen is JOHN M. PALMER, of Illinois. He is now Governor of that State. In the war he served with distinction, rising to the rank of Major-General, and was known as one of the ablest and beavest of our volunteer officers. He is now a Republican in polities, but was a Democrat until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. A plain, strong-headed, original, independent man, he is not much known as yet to the cople outside of Illinois; but, if circumstances should ever bring him forward upon play his part there with such power as few are ever able to exhibit.

Gov. PALMER has just delivered a speech before a Republican Convention in Sangamon county. In this speech he used the following remarkable language:

remarkable language:

"Our system, so admirably arranged, so harmoniously adjusted, consists of the National and of the State Governments. It is essential to the welfare of the people of the country that each part of this system move in its true orbit; that to the States belief their dates under the Constitution, and that the General Government discharge its duties. The Republican party have never entertained those feelings of bitterness against the National Government that characterize the Democratic party. The Republican party has never been jesious of the Federal system; they have simply regarded them as eadord mate parts of the same system of daministration and have supposed that our Government was a nearly perfect as a human government may be, and that the rights of the people are best subserved by the faithful execution by each department of the system of its own proper duties. But the Democracy in engrating the energy of secession upon the ordoctrine entertained by such as John Marshall at Triomas Jefferson—the doctrine of the right States to control their own internal adars—har rendered State rights odious, and have really roubs the States of all power and of all respectability, it one of the functions of the Republican party to store those different systems to harmonious acide and, acting through the State Government, seen the rights of the people that have been intrusted the keeping of the State Government, seen the rights of the people that have been intrusted with largest to the lowest of the men intrusted with incomplete of the State Government there is a constituted on the seen that from harmonical and the seen that from harmonica ic keeping of the State, and to see that from t ighest to the lowest of the men intrusted with it manufactation of the State Government there sha e the most rigid responsibility. One danger the es now at the very foundation of our free syste-the influer of the people to hold the men that a master their government to their just respon-

Whether it is really the destiny of the Republican party to regain for the country just balance of power between the Governments of the States and the Government of the nation, is a subject on which opinions will be certain to vary, and which it would be of little use now to consider. It is indispensable, however, that the equilibrium between

Success in Bolting-Stanley and Glad-

stone. English journals have not failed to notice the singular fact that Lord STANLEY, an hered tary Tory, the eldest son of the Earl of

The STANLEYS are among the oldest of the English nobles, the coronet of Derby having been conferred upon the family nearly four centuries ago. They have often displayed eminent talents, and, like the American Adamses, have been noted for a tendency to bolting. The earliest recorded instance of their bolting was on the field of Bosworth, when RICHARD III. bade Lord | left but to settle the question whether the state STANLEY to bring up his forces, which his lordship refused to do, and in the crisis of the fight deserted the crooked-backed tyrant and went straight over to the victorious RICH-MOND. That prince then ascended the throne PERSIGNY, DE MORNY, and other mock as HENRY VII., and immediately created the

One can hardly conceive that so fierce a Tory as the present Earl was ever a Radical. | are found in Mrs. Srowe's article are to be attrib-But, though trained in the rigid school of CASTLEREAGH, he bolted to CANNING, and rator, or to carelessness on the part of the rethen went clear over to the ultra Whigs, and | porter, does not affect the main question. The for four years sat in the Cabinet of Earl GREY, whom he aided in carrying Parliamentary reform, the abolition of slavery, and other liberal measures. For the past twentyfive years, however, DERBY has done his best court the former, and that the daughter of a to make up for this deflection from the parrow path of old-fashioned Toryism.

Lord STANLEY, young, sagacious, and ambitious, sees that Toryism, even under the softer name of Conservatism, is falling behind the age; and so, like his ancestor at Bosworth, and his father in the era of Canning, France. The traditions of the feudal ages he is getting ready to bolt to the popular

> He is encouraged to take this course by the success of GLADSTONE. Thirty years ago the present Premier wrote a book in favor of the union of Church and State, in which he presented all the arguments usually adduced by the advocates of that system, dwelling with emphasis upon its peculiar adaptation to the condition of Ireland. As a fitting return for this service the University of Oxford repeatedly elected him to Parliament.

But GLADSTONE has never clung to errors after he had detected their fallacy, and he is not afraid to be called a bolter. He aided PEEL in the abolition of the Corn Laws, sat upon the cross-benches for a while after the death of his leader, then enlisted under the banner of PALMERSTON, and now as First Minister has disestablished a branch of that their caste with all the bigotry and Church upon whose union with the State he once declared that government and religion rested as their corner stone.

STANLEY, with his eye on GLADSTONE, has, by holding his peace on the Irish Church question, mounted the first round of the ladder which leads to the Premiership. It will be time enough for him to retrace his steps and become an old fogy when, like his gouty father, he has fallen into the decrepitude of extreme age.

Complaint is made of the enclosure of the sidewalks around the site of the new Post Office. It is to be regretted that there is a necessity for But the foundation walls will be laid with all possible despatch; the danger of caving in will moved in and the walks restored to general

One of our partisan contemporaries-the World-reports that the President and every member of the Cabinet are absent from the seat of the country. The same authority tells thinks that the public business could go on very well until October next without the return of any of these high officials, and that Congress could also advantageously be dispensed with for a whole year to come. No doubt it would be more agreeable for lazy men in office, as well as for corrupt men who do not wish to be brought to account, not to have Congress assemble, and make all sorts of disagreeable inquiries. Despotism is always quieter and pleasanter for men in power than the meddlesome interference of the representatives of the people. But this sort of officeholders among us can't be gratified in that way just at present. Indeed, pretty lively times may be expected after Congress meets in

A correspondent writes to say that while the present vermin-haunted and infected cushous of the horse cars ought to be cleared out at once, some other soft material for cushions should be found which fleas, bedbugs, and other such vermin will not inhabit, and where the inection of small-pox, yellow fever, measles, or any other similar disease cannot gain a lodgment. We answer that we have no objection, if ich a miraculous substance can be discovered; but that it will be very difficult to keep any kind of cushions clean. But with seats of wooden slats there is no such trouble. Water can be thrown on them from a hose, and they can be thoroughly scrubbed and made clean. This is the kind of eats which the railroad companies ought to put n without delay.

Mutinces To-day.

At Booth's Theatre the third "Rip Van Winkle" natinée will take place this afternoon. Jefferson will personate the soporite old gentleman in his

At the Grand Opera House Lucille Western vill appear in her well known rôle of "East Lynne." At the Fifth Avenue, under the excellent mangement of Mr. Augustin Duly, Robertson's new omedy, "Play," will be rendered by actors like Davenport and Holland, The undying "Hiccory Diccory Dock" will be

given again this afternoon at the Olympic.
Wood's Museum, the successful successor to Barnum's, will be open to all the uninitlated from At the Tammany there will be no matinée to-

lay; none until next Saturday. The Waverley. The Waverley will have a grand sensation comination to open its fall and winter season with. No particulars as yet; but Chinton Eddy and John Stet

Senator Fowler of Tennessee gives it as his opinion that ex-President Andrew Johnson will not be elected to succeed has in the United States Senate at exception of some legacion to his heir-at-law, a lif not by the shippers.

American Commence

on. Jr., are the managers, which alone is promis

Mrs. Stowe and Lord Byron.

read it. But Mrs. Stowe's production has found | trinsic evidence against Mrs. Stowe's revolting place in a popular magazine which claims to be the exponent of American thought and morals; it has been copied by several newspapers, and has to-day probably been read by a million of per-What is writ is writ, and there is nothing ments contained in Mrs. Stown's paper are true

or false. At the outset we may assume that the essential statements were actually made by Lady Braos to Mrs. Stows; for we cannot for a moment suppos that Mrs. Stowe would ever have invented such : tale. We must also admit that Lady BYRON whether sanely or insanely, believed the charge to be true. How far the innumerable errors which uted to failing memory on the part of the narone essential charge set forth by Mrs. Srows is either wholly true or wholly false.

Mrs. Stows indeed nowhere specifically points out who was the other guilty party involved in the guilt of Lord Byron's alleged crime. She merel says that Bynon " fell into the depths of a secreadulterous intrigue with a blood relation so near it consanguinity that discovery must have been utter ruin and expulsion from civilized society.' There is but one person to whom this description will apply. That person is Augusta Many, the half-sister of Byron, and at the time when the intrigue is said to have taken place the wife of Colonel Groung Luicit.

This woman was the daughter of Joun Byron, the father of the poet, and was the child of an intrigue between him and the Marchioness of CAER MARTAEN. The guilty pair eloped to the Continent, and the Marquis having obtained a divorce, Bygon and the Marchioness were married. She died within a few years, leaving this daughter, Augusta, the date of whose birth we find nowhere stated; but she must have been several years, probably from five to ten older than her half-brother. She was brought up by her maternal relatives; and there is no intimation that Byron ever saw her until after he entered upon man's estate. In none of the publications of that day do we find any aspersion of her character; although we are told by persons now living, who moved in London society at the time, that among the charges against Bynonsome of them very heinous-was this one here

brought forward. It must unquestionably be admitted that Lady Bygos believed that her husbandfhad been guilty of an offence of such a kind as by all laws, human and divine, should put a perpetual bar to all intercourse between them; and that when she made this charge definitely to her parents and to Dr. LUBRINGTON, subsequently one of the Judges of the Ecclesiastical Court-he died about a year since-they decided that the offence, supposing it to have been committed, had the full force which she claimed. And further, it is not impossible that the crime alleged was the one now set forth by Mrs. Stowe; and is is probable that BYRON was perfectly aware of the nature of his wife's accusation against him,

whatever it may have been. Bynon's conduct is equally consistent with the theory of his guilt or his innocence in this particular. He left his country, and thenceforward copying the sidewalks in this manner; but as | made no attempt to resume his marital relations it is indispensable to exervate the whole site to or to assume any control over his infant child. the depth of more than twenty feet, it is evident | Had be done so, his claim would doubtless have that it would be very dangerous as well as in- been met by the open assertion of the offence Whether true or false, such an assertion would have been utter ruin; while he might rest thus be obviated, and then the fences can be assured that his wife, for her own sake, would never during her life bring the accusation before the public, unless somehow forced to do

so in self-defence. We cannot comprehend how Mrs. Stows, hav ing decided to put forth this statement, should have failed to adduce the least proof in support of Government at Washington, and that such a of it. Some points are, if true, susceptible of thing never happened before in the history proof. Thus, if there was a child, as Mrs. Srows affirms, born of this intercourse, and this child us that one of the absent Cabinet Ministers | was watched over by Lady Bynon with " a mother's tenderness," there must be testimony to the fact; and there can be no reason for with holding this testimony, which does not lie equally against making the unsupported statement.

The incidental evidence from several of Byron's poems, which Mrs. Srowz parades at quite unnecessary length, is utterly valueless. Donna Inez and Aurora Raby, in "Don Juan," have as little likeness to each other or to Lady Bykon as any three characters in the whole compass o fiction. The arguments of Lucifer and Adah in "Cain" are equally far from having any possible bearing. Is it not absurd to urge that be cause the Arch Fiend argued in favor of incest, we must therefore accept it as Byron's own ar gument? As well might we accuse Milton o impiety because he makes Satan exclaim, "Evil, be thou my good." Neither will the mystery which enshrouds the vailed story of Manfred and Astarte bear the interpretation put upon it by

It would be easy to point out a score of similar instances in Bynon's poems, but they are all equally inconclusive. For instance, a few days after his departure from Eugland, Byron wrote the four stanzas commencing "The castled crag of Drachenfels," afterwards incorporated into the third canto of " Childe Harold." A note, written, we think, by Moone, states: "These verses were written on the banks of the Rhine in May It is needless to say that they were addressed to his sister." In these verses themselves there is nothing which a brother might not have written to the purest sister. But in "Childe Harold' they are prefaced by this strange stanza:

"And there was one soft breast, as hath been said,
Which unto his was bound by stronger ties
Than the Church links withal; and though unwed,
Tha love was pure, and for above disguise;
Had stood the test of mortal comities
stil undivided, and camented more
liy peril, dread d most in femane eyes;
but this was firm, and from a femane eyes.

But this was firm, and from a foreign shore Well to that heart might his these absent greetings pour."

Childe Harold, III., 55. How a man could speak of his sister as one linked to him by stronger ties than the Church links, and should notice that they were unwed, is incomprehensible. Our own belief is that the note of Moore is an error, and that the poem was never addressed to his sister, but to some other object of his attachment. It is the more probable that this is the truth of the matter from a further

if addressed to Augusta Laigh, have come into the hands of Moons? Aut that a very peculiar intimacy grew up be tween Byron and his sister near the close of his tife in London is certain. As has been said, there is no reason to suppose that they ever knew each other until this period. In Braon's first will, ated about 1811, he left all his estates, with the

We suppose that there is no pure woman after his marriage, and when there was every of honorable man who fails to condemn Mrs. reason to expect the birth of a child by his wife, Stown for the publication of her paper upon Br. he made a new will, by which he left all his now. Even granting that the story is true and estates, except the parts settled by marriage setcapable of being proven, there is no valid reason | tlement upon his wife, to his sister and her chilfor stirring up that foul cesspool which has been | dren. The reason for this is inexplicable. No closed, and as all men hoped hereactically sealed, part of these estates came to him through her, for half a century. Let Bynon's character as a or through their common father. Indeed, they man be what it may, his poems speak for them-selves, whether for good or evil. If the charge last letter written in England, he mentions that be true, it makes "Childe Harold" none the he had just parted with his sister, and should not DERRY, the Foreign Secretary under Dis- worse; if false, it makes "Don Juan" none the see her for a long time, perhaps never. More-HAELJ, and an accomplished orator, took no better. The Countess Generical's book, in which over, in the two or three poems inscribed to part in the debates upon the Irish Church | a very old woman undertakes to vindicate the Access, he addresses her in words of impasmemory of a man with whom in her youth she | siened fondness; but there is no word even hintlived in open and avowed adultery, is too utterly | ing at any unlawful relation between them. Infeeble to do harm; few persons have read, or | deed, the most beautiful and best known of them would in the natural course of things ever have all is of such a nature that it contains strong in-

> charge. It is as follows: Though the day of my destiny % over,
> And the star of my inte hath declined,
> Try soft heart refused to discover
> the faults which so many could find;
> Though the and to be many could find;
> It shrunk not to share it with me,
> And the love which my spret hath painted
> it never hath found but in thee.

Then when nature around me is smiller,
The last smile which answers to mane,
I do not believe it beguiling.

As when winds are at war with the ocea-As the breasts I believed in with me.

It is that they bear me from thee. Though the rock of my last hope is shivered, And its fragments are sink in the wave. Though I feel that my soul is delivered To pain-it shall not be its slave. There is many a pang to pursue me: They may crush, but they shall not contemn. They may to ture but shall not subdue me—They not these that I think—not of them.

Though human, thou didst not deceive me;
Though woman, thou didst not foreaks;
Though woman, thou didst not foreaks;
Though standered, thou never couldst shake
Though standered, thou never couldst shake
Though paried, it was not for
Though paried, it was not for
Nor muto, that the world might belie.

Yet I blame not the world, nor despise it,
Nor the war of the many with one—
If my soul was not fitted to prize it,
'I way folly not sooner to slum;
And if dearly that error bath cost me,
And more than I once could for see,
I have found that, whatever it lost me,
It could not deprive me of thee.

From the wreck of the past which hath perished Thos much I at least may recal.
It hash taught me that what I most cherishet, beserved to be decrest of all.
In the desert a foundamin is solutions,
In the wind waste there still is a trea.
And a bird in the solutions singuist.
Which speaks to my spirit of thee

Until Mrs. Stown shall present some positive proof, we think the following explanation must be accepted. The disputes between Bynon and his wife reached a great height soon after their marrisge. She had every reason to believe him an unfaithful husband, and was eagerly suspicious of every woman. His sister stood by him during all those bitter quarrels with his wife and the world, and Lady Byron took up an almost insane jealousy against her, which must have been aggravated by his strange will. To a jealous woman, trifles light as air become confirmation strong as proofs of hely writ. And from a thousand things which were no trifles, Lady Bruon's morbid imagination framed the horrid story, a story for which, as yet appears, no real evidence was ever produced; for it must be noted that Dr. Lusuington does not say that he had before him any proof of the crime alleged by Lady Br-RON, but merely that if the allegation were true, then the conclusion to which she came was unavoidable. It is also a curious fact that this story was not made public until after the death of Dr. LUBHINGTON and of Sir JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE (Lord BROUGHTON) had removed the last wit-

positive knowledge upon the subject. At all events, now that Mrs. Stowe has, most unwisely, gone so far, she cannot stop. If she has evidence, she must produce it. If she fails to do this, the conclusion is inevitable that nonexists, and that she has unjustifiably calumniated the dead.

nesses who could be expected to speak with any

THE M'DANIEL SUICIDE.

Inquest Over the Body of Catherine McDan--Exciting Scene at the Investigation-Life Threatened.

Coroner Flyon held an inquest yesterday over the body of Catherine McDaniel, who committed ide because she had been seduced by James Sweeny, her employer, at 165 Monroe street. Dr. Ward, Mary Brennan, and others were examined. Sweeny tried to mend his own case by impugning the character of the girl, but his allegations were not sworn. After all the testimony had been taken, brother of Catherine, in an excited manner challenged one of the jurors on the ground of having spoken to Sweeny. This challenge was rebutted by the assertion of the juror that he did not ever know Sweeny, and had never seen him to his knowledge. The jury were then allowed to retire. They soon cturned with a verdict that " Catherine McDaniel came to her death by poisoning herself with l'aris green, with suicidal intent, on Aug. 16." This ver diet greatly excited the brother, as it did not impliate Sweeny in any way as being the primary cau of his sister's death. Sweeny was also very nervous that as his life had been threatened, the persons who had uttered threats be placed under bonds. The Coroner denied having the power, which he said belonged to an entirely different tribunal, and Sweeny left the Coroner's office surrounded by his friends. t is understood that Sweeny will soon leave the city, as Patrick McDaniel has expressed his deter

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Cheap Freights-A Free Fight Among the Railroad Companies. Shippers and the mercantile community have of late been highly exercised at the recent war on freights among the several railroad companies, and the recent action of the rival lines has been watched with great interest by all concerned. In a few days the result of the conflict will be reached.

Up to July 29, the rates of transportation to Chicago and the West were, per one hundred pounds. om \$1.88 to \$1.60 for first and second class; \$1.27 for third class; 82 cents for fourth class freight, and 55 cents for special. These were uniform rates as agreed upon by the Presidents of the several roads All at once a rivalry began among the lines Ranners were sent out by various companies, and ll kinds of bargains were made. No one of the ies is willing to father the initiation of the cut ling down process, but each is ready to lay the urden upon the shoulders of the others. The Pennsylvania Road stands upon its dienity, ominally schering to its schedule of prices issued in July. The Eric Road is as silent as the grave

as to its intentions, preserving a stolcal indifference as to the fate of the rival roads, yielding only when it becomes a matter of dire necessity. The Bine Line finds its hands quite full at the current rate-twenty-five cents per 160 pounds. At this rate ne contracts are made for a longer time than from day to day, there being great uncertainty as to how long these prices will rule.

EXCITEMENT AT THE STATIONS.

The scenes at the stations during the last week have been very lively and exciting. Extra gangs of men have been employed both day and night getting off trans loaded to their utmost canacity. While this is going on at the depots the Companies are amploying crowds of runners who are buttonholing ploying crowds of runners who are a shippers, making all sorts of promi-tronage. The result of their operati romage. The result of their operations has been redigious influx of freight, which has taxed the wers of the agents to care for. PRESENT PRICES RUINOUS.

PRESENT PRIORS RUNOUS.

It costs upon each ear of ten tons capacity, maximum, \$50 for simpning, upon which there is a torminal charge of \$40, and unleage upon the continuous innes of 15 cents per unie, or \$13.71, leaving the not carnings per car of \$50.29, which is not enough to buy insurance and erolinary expenses on first-class roads. These ruinous rates have, of course, created an unlealthy business among all iributary branches. The universal adoption of the low rates, which are said, in some cases, to have foliar on special contracts as low as 18 cents, has driven the express companies into a corresponding reduction which they cannot stand.

A COMPROMISE remark in the note: "The original pencilling is before us." How could this original pencilling,

said to have been effected by which all of the com-anies will agree upon a common rate. The terms f this agreement have not been amounced, but will robustly be made known th-day. This result will be halled with delight by all in the railroad interest,

second cousin. But in July, 1815, seven months | PLUNGED INTO THE DARK VALLEY. Three Men Swept Over St. Anthony Falls-All of Them Drowned.

A very sad accident occurred at the Falls A temporary bridge had been built are apron is in progress. For the past fe ter has been rising so fast that extra presentic were taken in bracing and fastening the bridge, that it was thought to to be scenre, but yesterd after the heavy arm of Friday event the river rose so fast that it almost st merged the end of the bridge mear than but still no serious apprehensie were entertained of its real danger, and workm and visitors keep passing back and forth until ab, a quarter before 12 o'clocky esterdey moreing, what has the property of the serious deposits but come good, strike

carry the centre span completely out, and areling into the mad current below Mr. Miles Sterien, the watchman, and one or two others who were standing upon the bridge at the time. They made a desperate attempt to save themselves by ellipting to the hanging timbers of the bridge; but the fearful current, with the present heavy volume of water that is forced upon this side of the river, was so strong that it would have required mere than human strength when once in it to have saved themselves, and so they were carried over the Fails, right in sight and in reach of friends who were totally unside to save them.

The water sweeps over the fails here, and down among the rocks below, at a furious rate, and it is probable that two of the men were killed in the passase, while the third, several witnesses say they save tinging to a piece of timber below the fails, noting rapidly carried by the current towards an island on the other side of the river, when he apparently struck against a rock, threw up his hands, and disposared from sight.

Several men who were standing upon the platform at the end of the bridge say they heard the crash, and looked and saw the bridge being skept away, and Miles trying to save himself by jumping the other way, but the whole thing transpired so rapidly that it was impossible for either of them to save themselves by jumping the other way, but the was carried away so quick they could not reach him.

Up to the present writing we have not been a let to

them, but he was carried away so quick they contained track him.

Up to the present writing we have not been a le to ascertain to a certainty whether there was two persons besides Sherien carried aver the falls. Yet the most of the witnesses who were standing near there at the time are of the opinion that three men went over, and it seems to be quite generally believed, although it is not known who the other two were. They were supposed to be workmen, and probably

covered yet, it is impossible to tell who they were, Miles Sherlen was 32 years of age, and was born it Jeeland. He came to America eithten years ago and has lived in Minnea; oits fitteen years. DEATH OF NAPOLEON'S SERGEANT.

Why Did Napoleon Bonaparte Bequeath

10.000 Francs to His Sergeaut. From the Philadelphia Telegraph. The Sergeant Cantillon, whose death was briefl annoneed a few days since, deserves a few word of notice if only on account of the greatness whice was throst upon him. After the battle of Wagrashe was promoted to the rank of sergeant of great diers of the Impecial Gaurds. Toward the end of December, of 1815, a pistol was fired at the Duke of Wellington in one of the streets of Paris, and all the sous-officers of the Old Guard resident in the cit were arrested. Suspicions more especially attached itself to Cantillon, who was arraigned, but acquitte for want of evilence. Napoleon, however, seeming to look upon his old sergeant somewhat in the lagh of a hero, bequeathed to him in his will the sum of 10,000 francs. The legracy was paid to Cantillon in 1820 by M. Laffitte, at the same time as the legracie to Biron Larrey and others. Bonaparte's recollection of his guardsman seems to have been an after thought, for the bequest forms part of the fourier chought, for the bequest forms part of the fourier condicit to his will, and is dated April 24, 1821. The terms of the will are as follows:

Fifth item. Ten thousand francs to suboffice Cantillon, who has been tried for conspiring to assassinate Lord Wellington, of which he has been delared innocent. Cantillon had as much right tassassinate that oligarch as those had who scut into perish on the rock of St. Helena. Wellington who proposed this attempt, seeks to justify it be the interests of Great Britain. It Cantillon had a tually assassinate Lord Wellington, he would by protected and justified by the same motives—the interests of France to desputch a general who, be sides, had violated the capitulation of Paris, and i doing so rendered himself responsible for the bio of the martyre Ney, Labedoyere, &c., and the crite of plandering the museums, contrary to the text the treations. The Sergeant Cantillon, whose death was briefly

very elaborate. plundering the museums, contrary to the text of

A RACE FOR LIFE ON A RAILROAD. An Engineer Chased by Fire at Seventy

Miles an Hour-A Thrilling Narrative. Correspondence Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle. * * * To make it an intelligible matter to the reader, let me say that the Buildio. Corry and Pittsburgh road intersects the Lake Shore road at this place. The station at the innerion is called Brecton. Now let it be understood that from this point to Mayville, at the head of Chautanqua Lake, a distance of only about ten miles, a train is corried over an elevation of 700 feet. From the station to the summit the grade is about 80 feet to the mile, with

numbit the grade is about 80 feet to the mile, with unves which increase the distance by four miles. It is over this road that the lumense quantities of pe-roleum are brought. On Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, a train con-On Tuesday evening about two passencer cars reached the summit on its way to the Junetion. Here, by some cause as yet unexplained, one of the oil tanks took fire. The passenger cars were at one detunded and the brakes stopped them. Next the oil cars were cut off, and the locomotive, tender, and box car containing two valuable horses and two meets. hose a dawn in load, the brakemen of the olders would arrest the course of those, but what was his horror on looking back, to see the six cars in parsuit of him down the grade, enveloped in flames. They not only pursued but overtook him, striking the box ers with inconcivable force, knocking the horses and much list upon the floor, and yet almost miraculously not throwing the most a foot the track.

ble force, knocking the horses and men flat upon the floor, and yet almost miraculously not throwing the floor, and yet almost miraculously not throwing the engine from the track.

It was now with the engineer a race for life, and he gave the engine every ounce of steam. Looking south from the place of my residence at that terribid juncture, one of the most magnificent speciation was witnessed that a man sees in a lifetime. A sheet of intensely bright dame, sixty feet high, was seen coming down that southern slope, apparently with the speed of a meteor, and really very nearly with the speed of a meteor, and really very nearly with the speed of a hurricane (eighty miles an hour), for pursued and pursuer flew over the course, or rather down it, and around the curves, at the rate of more than seventy miles an hour, as the engineer declares, and as everybody can believe who winessed the spectacle. The whole heavens were lituminated, and the landscape was lit up as by the noonday hight, Onward and downward flew the cugine, and behind it flew and thandered the huge fiery demon. Twice its prodigious weight was driven against the lugitive, as if Instinct with a purpose to drive it from the track. It seemed as it to the heroic engineer and freman there was a perfect covironment of peril. The speed of the engine was such that it ceased to pump; then again, the Cincinnati express was due at the, junction at this time. The engineer of the oil train whistied "open switch," and shaking hands with the freman, they bade each other hirewell, knowing that their lives depended on the epining of the Lake Shore switch by their friends below, and this was to imperi the express trait coming down from the West with its living human freight. The engineer on this time saw the fire when it direct becound the summit, and supposite for which it direct becound the summit, and supposite he could clear the junction before the flaming terror reached it, he, too, put his engine to the utmost speed on a level grade. A mile short of the human in ed untill 3 o'clock in the morning. The case took in another danger, and it was imm

nent. A heavy freight train was coming up the Lake Shore road. Ah I will say of the escape of this is that it did escape to the side track, and only escaped by the last minute of possibility.

Running on to a safe distance from the depot, the engineer of the oil train detached his engine and left the six cars to cousame. He says has situation was

Running on to a safe distance from the denot, the engineer of the oil train detached his engine and leit the six cars to cousaine. He says his situation was fully realized by him. He expected to lose his like. At every moment he expected the engine to leave the track. He saw he was going at a perfusor say the engine, which there was no help for it. The demon was behind him, and he declares that it looked like a temon. With that fondness or real aff ethon for his eagine, which these men display, he said. "I thought everything of my engine, and was defining to the engine engine of the engine engine one, and he hart remarkable for this, that no lives were lost. The brakemen of the oil cars had gone back to the passenger cars, when the oil cars started. It was well they did. Unless those rear cars had been detached and stopped, their immates would have been burned to death.

Astral Oil and the fleaith Board.

Astral Oil and the Health Board.

To the Editor of The Sun.

Sin: In your report of the meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, our astral oil came in for an unistentional consure through the confounding of our name with other paties. Col. Blues and the members of the Board of Health assure that they will make a careful examination into the matter, and give the public and ourselves the facts of the case. Until them we ask a suspension of public opinion, willing to abide the result of any examination. Respectfully yours.

CHARLES PLATT.

108 FULTON STREET, NEW YOLK, Aug. 16.

Long Island Railroad Excussions .- The Long sland Railroad Company will despatch for Mincola ter's Point. Passengers by this train will have five hours to examine the grounds. For the remainder of the season a Sunday excursion train will also b un to Glen Cove, Huntington, Northport, Rostyn. nd Mineola, which are among the most lovely an attractive resorts on the Island. These trains afford an excellent opportunity to view the lands lately purchased by Mr. A. T. Stewart, and last Sunday many thousands availed themselves of them to pay a visit to Homostead Plains.

SUNDEAMS.

The press unanimously censure Mrs. the for her article on Lord Byron.

—Uen. Sherman is going to camp me can be sent of the se -The Arkausas negroes propose lands, and tire Chinese laborers to wor teaming" with grasshoppers, says a party J., has been -The remnant of the Seminole Ind.

rida complain of outrageous treatment from -Prof. Julius II. Scelve, of Amberst College,

ias determined not to accept the Presidency of Michigan University

-If you want your neighbors to "know all about you," give a party and don't invite the folkst "who live next door," -A man in St. Louis committed suicide last Thursday, because the sickness of his wife rendered

her unfit to support him. -The talk is revived of bringing to France,

with great pomp, the remains of the Duke of Reichstadt, the son of the first Napoleon. -The Russian Government is said to have offered tairty-five million francs for Prince Borghese's

celebrated picture gallery of ancient masters

-Baron Liebig states that the land of Hesse ias risen 300 per cent. In value during fifteen years, simply in consequence of scientific agriculture. -Mrs. A. K. Bailey, editress of the Decorah (Iowa) Republican, apologizes for the detention of her paper, "because of the late arrival of an extra

-The invitations to the first wedding in Atlantic City, Wyoming Territory, were sent on playing eards, the only article of that kind that the country

-The Hon. Horace Greeley's knowledge of agricultural affairs is improving. The turnips which he raised last year only cost him one dollar and

to-day. New York, on the contrary, is blessed with an abundant supply of Croton. -Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, recently held confirmation among the Oneida Indians at Green Bay. The service was in the Mohawk language, and

None can be drawn from Fairmount reservoir after

-Philadelphia is in sore straits for water.

-At Lynn, Alameda county, California, owing to a strike among the shoemakers, Chinese have been taught to make shoes, and a large manufactur ing establishment is likely to be the result.

-It is claimed for the Arkansas Hot Springs hat the waters will not only destroy the taste for short time all effects of previous dissipation -It has been decided to build the London

Law Courts on a site in Carey street about equi-dis tant from Lincoln's Inn and the Temple, where the Government have secured about seven and a half acres of land. -Mr. Antrobus, a handsome young English-

he diplomatic service, and to have taken holy orders at Rome. -The tableaux vivants at the residence of Paran Stevens, in Newport, last week, were witnessed by 500 persons, and are said to have been the most laborate and perfect ever given at a private house

English Legation at Washington, is said to have feft

in this country. -A project is on foot for the crection of a nonument at Annapolis, Maryland, in commemo tion of the officers and seamen of the navy who fell during the late war. It will be thirty-six feet high and

-M. Bachelery, a Belgian publicist, has been ondemned by a Brussels jury to six months' imprisonment and a fine, for having given umbrage to he destroyer of the French Republic in his work enatled "The Revolution." -The cars on the White Mountain Railroad

were delayed by snow on the 7th of August, and 153 people were compelled to pass the night on Mount Washington. Not a common occurrence in New England during the deg days. -Upon the shutter of a little shop in Philadel-

phia is a placard reading thus: "Gootweel and figstyers for sail." The premises have just been scated by a German cordwainer, who desires to dispose of his "good will and fixtures." -The large elephant belonging to French & Co.'s circus supped and fell in the mud on the road near Ludlow, Mass., the other day. See obstinately

refused to get up, and actually had to be hoisted on to her feet by means of timbers, levers, and ropes. -A man was set upon in Cincinnati by half a dozen rufflans the other day, and beaten about the ead with clubs until he died. The jury of inquest returned a verdict of "death by compression of the

.- The law-abiding character of the people of Chicago was nicely illustrated the other day. A wo-man assaulted her lusband, pulled his hair, slapped his face, and otherwise abused him; but the husband was under bonds to keep the peace, and did not re

-A young man lately went in bathing at Letbinere, Province of Quebec, placing his clothes upon what he supposed was a stone. It turned out o be a seal pasking in the sun, which was thus disurbed and made for the water with the young man's elothes.

-The assertion of French publicists that the recent naval review of the Czar at Transund was intended as a demonstration against the rising maritime ambition of Prussia, is officially contradicted by the Russian Government. The relations between ssia and Prussia continue to be of the most friendly nature.

-An arrangement is said to have been effected in virtue of which the irrepressible ex-King Francis II. of Naples will in future shine in the Papal States only by his absence, the King of Italy agreeing to pay him annually a certain amount as a set-off ainst his alleged private claims against Victor Emanuel, and the French Government to guarantee

the payment. -The Count d'Eu, who lately distinguished imself in the La Plata war, is a son of the Duke de Nemours, and the husband of the Imperial Princess Emperor, she will succeed him as Empress, with the randson of Louis Philippe as her Prince Consort, whose influence is expected to overthrow the instiution of slavery.

-Lord Carington, the hero of the Grenville-Murray row, is the head of the Smith family who have been eminent London bankers for many gen rations. His grandfather, Robert Smith, was raised o the pecrage by Pitt, who was said to have been under pecuniary obligations to the opulent banker. He was created Lord Carrington in 1796, much gainst the wishes of the King, who disliked financial peers. He bore the name of Smith till his death in 1838. His son, the late lord, who sat in the Commons for many years as Mr. Robert Smith, adopted

the name of Carrington, but afterward dropped off one "r," in affectation of antiquity.

-The King of Prussia is at Ems. deriving much benefit from its mineral waters. The King of Italy is hunting in the Piedmontese mountains, and amazingly popular among the mountaineers, who in former times were unrelenting enemies of the rinces of Savoy. The Grand Duchess Helena of Russia is at Gastein. The Grand Duchess Maria recently spent some time at Paris, where she presented Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, is about to proceed on a leave of absence to Bohemia. Count Bismark's withdrawal from public

-In a paper read before the British Ethnologi, cal Society. Dr. King shows that "deformity is nereasing in civilized life in consequence of the Acpiorable fashion of nursing children at one breast netly inclined either to the right or to the left," he orain bulges it one way or the other, and so as the skull consolidates, develops a lopsided little wretch. And the babies thus toppled over by the head are suffered recklessly to suck their thumbs, with the index flager placed as a rest upon the nasal bones, and thus inclining the nose sidewise. Dr. King praises the Esquimaux women for carrying erves, "by a shrug of the shoulder the child is lesires; the consequence of which is that the head, actining alternately to one side or the other, becomes symmetrical, and the face therefore a'so."